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BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Cleopatra, CASINO-S:15-Poor Jonathan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Uncle Joe; or, Fritz in DALY'S THEATRE-S-A Game of Cards, Wig and Gown and The Rough Diamond. EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableans.

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ROSER & BIAL'S-8-Carmencita.

ROSER & BIAL'S-8-Carmencita.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Old Heads and Young Hearts.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Old Heads and S-Barnum & MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum Balley's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Alabams. NEW PARK THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-A Streight Tip.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Returns from forty out of the seventyfour districts of Geestemunde give Prince Bismarck 3,223; Schmalfield, the Socialist, 3,264. A large British force is advancing upon the insurgent Manikuris. - The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned. === The Chilian insurgents defeated a Government force at Copiapo.

Domestic .- Marquis Imperiali's letter to Mr. Blaine and the Secretary of State's reply were made public. === The report of the Fassett Investigating Committee was presented to the State Senate; the Assembly passed the Hill Excise bill. === Governor Hill gave his last official reception to members of the Legislature. === The President was cordially welcomed in tanooga and Atlanta. == The wife of E. W. Halford, the President's private secretary, died in Washington. === The appointments made by the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were announced.

City and Suburban.-Malignant scarlet fever was discovered on the steamship Friesland, == Secretary Foster talked on public affairs. == School Commissioner F. W. Devoe resigned. === Ex-State Senator William H. Murtha died. Joseph Zuckerman, a broker, committed suicide on his daughter's grave in Salem Fields Cemetery === Inspector Byrnes made some more scathing remarks about racing men, and the Dwyers and others defended themselves. === /Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, denounced Governor Hill's proposed amendment to the Schaaff bill. == Williston Seminary alumni gave a dinner to Dr. Gallagher, the principal. - Stocks active and irregular. Early declines were not fully recovered at the close, but the final variations in either direction rarely reached 1 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cooler and fair, or partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 61.

In pursuance of his plan of navy yard reform announced in his Boston speech, Secretary Tracy yesterday issued an order declaring vacant all positions of foremen and master-mechanics in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 1. In connection with this he has summoned a board of naval officers to meet in May and hold examinations for the purpose of filling the vacancies. The order will be of special interest in this city and Brooklyn, and is given in full in our Wash-

ington dispatches. A bill plainly in the interest of the elevated railroads was passed by the Senate yesterday in spite of energetic protests by Mr. Fassett and others. It forbids the bringing of any suit for damages against a railway company unless the injury complained of was inflicted within two years of the passage of the act or within two years of the construction of the road. Singularly enough, as our Albany correspondent points out, the measure was supported by the Tammany Senators. They may have trouble in explaining their action when they seek renomination and re-election.

The passage of the iniquitous Excise bill by the Assembly will cause no surprise. It has been fairly driven through the body, in defiance of rules and precedent and orderly procedure, under pressure applied by the rumsellers' particular "Friend." The measure was prepared under D. B. Hill's eye, and its passage in the lower house has been secured by his hand. The vote in the Assembly was 68 to 54. To the credit of the Republican party, the majority, with a solitary exception, consisted of Democrats. There is not the slightest expectation that the bill will go any further. In the Senate it will meet the fate it deserves.

A thinly attended meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the Battery Park grab. This action should not be overestimated. It really possesses very little significance, since only thirteen members attended the meeting and only eight of them voted for the resolution. Eight members of this Board are in no sense entitled question; in truth, they flagrantly misrepresent

Park.

Mr. Blaine's latest note to the Italian Charge d'Affaires restates the position taken by him in the earlier correspondence, and restates it with a fulness and cogency that leave nothing to be desired. He first points out that no mistake could have been made in Premier Rudini's dispatch of March 24, since the translation, written in Baron Fava's own hand, was delivered by the Baron in person at the State Department. Mr. Blaine then takes up the question of indemnity and deals with it in an exhaustive manner. The conclusion of this note is especially strong and clear. Mr. Blaine remarks that the United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident in this country. A most effective point is made when he suggests that the Italian victims of the mob may have come here in violation of our immigration laws -a phase of the subject that demands careful investigation. The Marquis di Rudini was reported to be impatient a few days ago over our Government's slowness in making response to his demands. He certainly can have nothing to complain of, so far as this answer is concerned, on the ground that it is not complete and explicit.

HOW TO GOVERN CITIES. The Senate Committee on Cities, which was charged last year with the duty of investigating the conduct of municipal governments throughout the State, has made a comparatively brief Elsewhere we print such an abstract of it as will enable our readers to perceive its tendencies and the scope and character of its recommendations. By far the greater part of the report relates directly and exclusively to this city, and it must be acknowledged that the evils of government here are clearly and fully stated, and that the remedies offered are at least good so far as they go. The committee is persuaded as the result of its general inquiries that one of the chief reasons of bad government in our cities is special legislation. Each city is organized by a charter of its own, each differing from every other, and when experience has developed the desirability of changes they are patched upon the original act here and there until in the course of time it becomes as absurd and inharmonious as a crazy-quilt. And as each city's charter is now of this character, and similar to the charters of the other cities only in that they are all multiform and contradictory, the tangled condition of the law and the impossibility of any rational comparative study of municipal methods are alarming. The committee's recommendation that a constitutional amendment be adopted applying to municipal corporations the same legislative restrictions which now forbid the organization of commercial or other societies under special acts, and directing that the Legislature be required to frame a general law under which cities shall organize, meets, beyond doubt, the views and wishes of the people. It will be wise, not only because it will create a larger measure of home rule and a general method of city government, but because it will remove from the deliberations of the Legislature one of the largest sources of political intrigue and corrup-

In dealing with New-York the committee is less satisfactory, not because its suggestions are bad or its grasp of the situation is weak, but simply because no such thing as a satisfactory report can be made of our affairs until the departments can be opened inside out and the whole infamous method of Tammany rule exposed. The committee finds that we are governed without sense, honesty, system or shame, and all that is true; that the Mayor is an autoerat; that the Common Council is usually as useless a body of public ruffians as organized society could anywhere produce; that our tax laws are absurd, conflicting, and full of opportunity for favor or prejudice; that our excise are a confessed humbug; that water-front rights are hidden in confused laws and administered with small regard to justice; that the entire municipal service is bad; that the public accounts are mysterious, and fail to show how the \$40,000,000 annually raised for the city's revenues are spent. Upon each of these subjects the committee makes recommendations, and good ones. It doesn't think well of making Mayors dictators; it thinks the Common Council should be made representative and powerful or it should be abolished; that the tax laws should be so revised as to make their burdens felt equally; that the excise laws should be reasonable and possible of execution, and that the Dock Department should be enabled to enforce its rules. All this is good, but not sufficient. It treats symptoms but it doesn't get at the evil. Nor could any law do that. The trouble here is with the people. So long as the people place their affairs in the hands of a society formed for the acknowledged purpose of gathering and distributing spoils they cannot expect anything else but a disgraceful result. Whatever the laws may be, statesmanship is not equal to the task of framing laws that will prevent Tammany from plundering so long as Tammany's grip is en the treasury.

PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN WORK.

A recent issue of "The Utica Herald" contains an earnest article full of practical and timely suggestions addressed to the Republicans of Oneida. After directing their attention to the fact that next fall a Governor, a Lieutenaut-Governor, an entire new Legislature and leading local officials are to be chosen, "The Herald" summons its party friends to begin without delay their preparations for a campaign in which they, in common with their fellow-Republicans throughout the State, have so much at stake. The Republicanism of Oneida has languished of late years. In the Legislature of 1886-'87 the county was represented in the Assembly by solid Republican delegations; in the three succeeding Legislatures by two Republicans and one Democrat; at present it is represented by two Democrats and one Republican in that body. Oneida's representative in the L1st Congress was a Republican; her representative in the next Congress will be a Democrat. "The Herald" recalls these unpleasant facts simply for the purpose of arousing the Oneida Republicans to the end that they may resolve as loyal members of the party bent upon conserving its welfare to let bygones be bygones and "get together" with a determination to accomplish what is easily within their power-the redemp-

tion of the county. Excellent advice this, and the Republicans of several counties besides Oneida would do well to give heed to it. Last fall's contests resulted in the election of several Democratic Congressmen and Assemblymen who owed their success not to their own or their party's strength, but simply to Republican factionalism. No intelligent politician will deny the truth of this assertion. The XXXIId and XXXIIId Congressional districts, for example, may be said to have gone Democratic by Republican default. In both districts our friends have a clear majority, but in both districts the quarrels of their local leaders were waged with tremendous to express the sentiment of New-York on this earnestness while the campaign against the Democrats was conducted without spirit and without In connection with this resolution we would unity. Will not the Republicans in every coun- Here was a sum of \$86,252,583 spent not only

earnest plea for the preservation of the Battery and if no mistakes are made in the nominating conventions, there is good reason to believe that producers, and makes them idlers maintained at Republican State officers, a Governor and a the public cost. And if the prognosis of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a Republican Senate and Assembly will be chosen. The present Democratic Assembly has so outraged the feelings of fair-minded citizens of all parties by denying the right of petition in order to curry favor with the saloons that the Democracy ought to be and can be beaten, and thus rebuked, at the polls in November. Not for years have the Republicans had so good an opportunity offered them of carrying the State. It would be a grave public misfortune and therefore a grave party misfortune if they failed to make the most of The formal opening of the campaign will not come for several months yet. But it is not too carly for the county and town committees and all other Republican organizations to bestir thomselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

The President is again displaying his unique talent for making short, happy and instructive speeches. It is an intense intellectual strain upon one in his position to go about the country in these days of the ubiquitous reporter, the stenographic pencil and the ready telegraph. To make seven or eight speeches a day for a couple of weeks upon subjects necessarily circumscribed by an occasion of simple felicitation calls upon a wealth of intellectual resource which few men even in America possess. There was a time when it was no confession of mental paucity to make the same speech with appropriate variations do for all the public demonand highly suggestive report to the Senate. strations encountered during a Presidential journey, but the reporter and the telegraph operator have put this era far in the past. A President who now goes among the people must invent at each stopping-place a new method of expressing even the ordinary sentiments of congratulation and good-will. He is scarcely permitted to say "How are you?" precisely as he may have said it before.

No public man in America is less embarrassed by these lately developed requirements than President Harrison. His life has been full of incident and travel, and he knows the States and their local questions almost as thoroughly as the National issues he has immediately to deal with. He possesses the art, too, of frank, easy, lucid speaking, of suggestive and homely illustration, and of putting three or four pertinent ideas together in a few harmonious sentences introduced with an acknowledgment and closed with a congratulation. From these remarks there is always a total absence of frivolity. They are always serious. They always contain an argument worth elaborating and a suggestion worth considering. Their tone is pression graceful. A gentle touch of humor lightens them here and there, and, upon the whole, they invariably produce a pleasing impression as coming from one who is sincere, practical and moved by patriotic impulses.

The President's route is happily chosen. Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Texas are States to which at this time a have created new cities and revived old ones at a rate of progress that is simply amazing. The story of Spokane is not more remarkable than the story of Middlesborough. The development of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago is being repeated at Birmingham, Caattanooga and

Atlanta. This is what the President has gone to see, and certainly nothing can be more entitled to and fortunately when he told the people of rejoicing with the South in the new glory and wealth she was so abundantly acquiring, and that it was the wish of all with whom he associated in political life that the streams of prosperity in the South might run bank-full. The political questions which still cause the Southern people, overlooking their great industrial interests, to present a solid frent in favor of the Democratic party do not interfere and will not be allowed to interfere with the gratification which every American feels in the advancement of his country, and of every part of it, in all that gives comfort and fortune to the people. The President will spread this message broadcast through the South, receiving in return its expressions of loyalty to the flag and of contentment with the results of the War which are the necessary first steps toward a wise and just settlement of all remaining controversy.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

An Italian journal has recently remarked that Americans have only one god, money, and only one word upon their tongues, dollars. It might be reckoned ungenerous to reply that, judged by such a standard, the Italians are both godless and dumb; but it would not be far from true. For years the financial condition of the kingdom has been going from bad to worse, until now scarcely any expressions would be too strong to describe the seriousness of the situation. Not only does the budget show a large deficit, but no manipulation of the estimates can show anything but a certain annual increase thereof. Without some revolutionary change of policy the expenses of the Government must grow larger, considerably larger, while there is no reasonable hope of any compensatory growth of its receipts. Taxation has reached the highest endurable point, and no Minister would dare to propose forcing it a degree further. Yet what are substantially the fixed charges of the State exceed the revenue by many million dollars. The present deficit is not far from ten millions.

The causes of this desperate plight are not hard to find. For one thing, public works have been extensively and extravagantly carried forward. At first these were paid for, in part, by the sale of State property. When that source was exhausted bonds were issued, and the publie debt increased. The annual interest on railroad bonds alone now comes to \$27,600,000 a year. This would not be so bad were there any returns of profit; but there are none, or almost none. The railroad bonds all bear interest at 4 per cent, but not one of the systems pays so much as that above its operating expenses, while some of them do not even pay the cost of running them. The Alta Italia lines pay about 3 1-4 per cent above operating expenses, the Southern lines 1.62 per cent, the Roman lines 1.41 per cent, and the Calabrian-Sicilian and Sardinian systems every year show a deficit in current accounts, the former of 872 and the latter of 8522 per kilometre. Every railroad it has built is therefore a cause of dead loss to the Government; nor do the other public works

show a more favorable result. The most potent cause of distress, however, has been the Triple Alliance, and the military and naval burdens it has imposed. Thus, last year Italy had to spend no less than \$61,561,-224 on its army, and \$24,691,359 on its navy. direct attention to a letter elsawhere published ty, in view of the exceptional importance of the in an utterly non-profitable work, but in a work

condition of the public works is unfavorable, what is to be said of that of the military system? Year by year its burden of cost must increase, until the nation is crushed into utter ruin, or a civil cataclysm demonstrates that

when soldiers speak financiers must keep silence, The Italian Prime Minister is represented to have said this week that he regarded a constant agreement with England as far more important than remaining in the Triple Alliance, and that, indeed, Italy might find it desirable to let her contract with the other two Powers lapse. The words, if truly reported, are significant. They apparently indicate that the Marquis di Rudini is looking for financial salvation in a reduction of the military budget. It would be reasonable for him to argue that danger from any foreign Power is remote, while danger from national bankruptcy is imminent; and that, therefore, it is well to avert the latter by daring the former. Such a course would, indeed, be revolutionary. Possibly a few Italians would inveigh against

it. But it is difficult to doubt that the Italian people as a whole would heartily commend a course that, while it detracted not one whit from Ita'y's honor, would give to them the blessings of a real instead of a mocking peace.

THE ABLE YOUNG MR. BUMPUSS. The ingenious plan of young Mr. Perry Bumpuss, of Detroit, for securing a bride is now attracting general attention. All mankind is said to love a lover (though we must sometimes except the father of the lady loved), and all mankind is interested in the schemes and stratagems of lovers, and so we presume that no apology is needed for brieny referring to the before-mentioned young Mr. Perry Bumpuss, of Detroit.

It appears from perfectly authentic documents that young Mr. Bumpuss has long loved a certain Miss Hollingsworth, a proud and aristocratic young lady with a wealthy father. Young Mr. Bumpuss is himself rich, having a life income of \$40,000 a year. But though he strove for two years he could make no impression on the heart of Miss Hollingsworth, for, alas! there was the Hated Rival, one Jaycox, an unattractive man in physique and something too full of years for Miss Hollingsworth's age, but his annual income is \$50,000. Miss Hollingsworth was cold and haughty and determined to carry herself to the best market. In vain did young Mr. Bumpus speak of love-Miss Hollingsworth laughed at him and told him that she preferred cash. Forty thousand a year was very good, she admitted, but \$50,000 was better, therefore she should wed Jaycox. Mr. Bumpuss coaxed, pleaded, threatened suicide and did the other things suitable to the occasion, but all to no purpose. Then he became despondent, and refused his meals, and high and fine, their manner cordial, their ex- life grew dark and unworthy the living. He was only aroused six months ago by the formal announcement of the engagement of Jaycox and Miss Hollingsworth. Young Mr. Bumpuss rose up at this like a giant strengthened and refreshed by sleep and determined on one of the boldest strokes ever recorded to win a wife. No knight of old, either by prodding his rival with a ten-foot spear or otherwise, ever showed himself more worthy of fair lady than did young Mr. Bumpuss. His plan peculiar interest attaches. They have begun to live a new career. They have discovered a nor less than to get the place of wealth of coal and mineral hitherto unsuspected | coachman to Miss Hollingsworth's father and in their mountain caverns, and industries have then clope with her. From the firm vantagesprung up in mining and manufacturing that ground of the coachman's box he felt that he could win her. He set about the move immediately. He had always worn a handsome full beard, but he now sacrificed it. This completely disguised him, and with his hair get short and a quinine pill slowly dissolving in his mouth, to give him the right expression, he found that he looked the coachman to perfection. A hundred dollars bribed Mr. Hollingsworth's old coachman to go away and drown himself, or at least keep out of sight, and Bumpuss applied for the vacancy. He easily the compliment of the Chief Magistrate's per- got it, and, putting on the Hollingsworth livery, sonal examination. He goes not merely to he began work, his first pleasant duty being ascertain what the South is accomplishing, but to drive Miss Hollingsworth and Jaycox in the to bear to it the congratulations and good-will park. He made an excellent coachman. Experiof the North and the West. He spoke truly ence soon taught him that when Jaycox was in and fortunately when he told the people of the carriage he could assume the correct coachman-Knoxville that all the rest of the Nation was like expression without his quinine pill, and on coat pocket, as he did also if he were driving at a funeral, the ethics of the profession, of course, allowing a coachman to relax his features and

> Her father forgave him with enthusiasm. Jaycox has gone to Europe, with the avowed purpose of joining the Italian navy. Is there not here a valuable hint for many young men? It is strange that the almost daily reports in the newspapers of young ladies eloping with coachmen have not put some rejected young men on the right track before this. The plan is simplicity itself. Bumpuss carried it through with out a mishap, and to-day is enjoying his honeymoon, growing a new heard and getting the taste of the quinine out of his mouth. Hereafter, when a coachman elopement case is reported, it must be investigated, and we fancy that in many instances it will be found that the supposed coachman is only some formerly unfortunate suitor. There is a new day dawning for the young man

> become even gay on such occasions. But the

but rather his success with Miss Hollingsworth.

This, as the reader may suspect, was excellent, so

excellent, in fact, that at the end of five months

Miss Hollingsworth threw herself at his feet. He

accepted her. A week ago they eloped, and were

married at Ann Arbor. After the ceremony he

revealed himself to her in his true light. She

was indignant at first, but finally forgave him.

who has been declined with thanks. seas that would have the easy, good nature and the flong patience to put up with the pranks of these foreign steamship owners that show themselves bent on treating our laws with contempt as often and as grossly as suits their pleasure or convenience? But are these gentlemen not pushing things just the least bit too far and too hard when they insist on their right to bring diseased paupers here and leave them here in defiance of the statute and the commissioner? Presently a far less dilatory, as well as less comfortable, remedy will be found and applied. Of that, be sure.

Yesterday reminded one of winter-it was so

It seems pretty certain now that when the axe is next laid at the root of trees in Prospect Park the work will be done with some intelligence. It will, at any rate, if the advice of the experts whom the Park authorities have consulted is acted on, as of course it ought to be. Such reckless tree-cutting as was undertaken four or five years ago will never be tolerated again. Where are too close together or have begun to decay some of them ought to be removed. But no trees should be cut down for the sake of opening vistas," or to please the whims of incompetent

Mayor Grant has stimulated curiosity, if not street-cleaning, by his mysterious deliverance to the delegation of citizens who waited on him on Monday. His "announcement," which he was sure would be something his callers would like to hear, will be awaited with impatience.

What a relief it must be to the Democrats in the Assembly that the de facto Governor is willing to do all their thinking for them !

Kings and Emperors are kept busy nowadays. William of Prussia is confident that there will be peace for several years, but, as the Yankees say he is "everlastingly laying himself out" to build up his navy and to get the biggest and strongest army in Europe. Meanwhile the Czar of all the Russias is crowding his legions along the frontiers by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who enters an coming ejections, get together? If they do so, that removes tens of thousands of the ablest and strengthening all his fortifications, while his

men in the kingdom from the ranks of industrial | railroads are working steadily toward India. England is having a taste of her old troubles with India. Humbert of Italy doesn't know which is the better-a triple alliance or a general dictatorship of the world. The Emperor of Austria is as unhappy as any one of them, for he shouts peace, but doesn't believe in it, nor know which way to look for the war cloud so that he may come in out of the rain. So the merry dance of Kings and Queens and Emperors goes on, and Americans sit back comfortably and say; "What is the matter with the United States?"

> What a contrast between President Harrison's compact and clever speeches and Mr. Cleveland's cyclopaedia efforts! The "deadly parallel" might be used with telling effect to point it out.

Beautiful and refreshing as was the weather of yesterday there was one thing ominous about it. It suggested, especially to the man to whom his winter overcoat was still clinging, that it is nearly time for the return of the bores who continually do cry, "Is't hot 'nuf fur yer?"

PERSONAL.

Arthur Alexander Stoughton, of New-York, the first holder of the Columbia fellowship in architecture, has entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, having passed the examination with honor, ranking sixth among the thirty men admitted.

Congressman James J. Bolden has given the money necessary to defray the expenses attending the lecture of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Conaty, ex-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to be delivered in the Grand Opera House, Syracuse, on

George W. Childs avows nimself one of those who believe it a mistake to put off being generous until after one is dead. "In the first place," he says, "you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do, and, again, no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it for yourself."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is said to be a liberal purbaser of rare books. She has a passion for unique bindings, and knows a genuine article from an imitation. She has a very finely bound and complete col-lection of Spanish authors, and a Parcelona edition (1663) of Cervantes is included among it. It is the only one of this edition in the United States.

John Bigelow, ex-United States Minister to France, sailed for New-York yesterday by the steamship Ger-

President Harrison's presence at the formal dedication of the Leland Stanford University is so much de-sired that an effort will be made to arrange the date so as to secure him during his present tour.

"Ben" Butler will take a journey through ithis South in May. He is associated, as president, with General Gordon, of Georgia, and ex-Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, in an industrial development company, with \$4,500,000 capital to build railroads, to develop mines and quarries and to sell town lots in Dixie.

Admiral De Rohan, who died in Providence Hospital, Washington, recently, served in South America with Garibaldi in the Argentine struggle for independence Atterward he was an admiral in the Chillau Navy. When the struggle for the liberation of Italy began he joined. Garibaldi and was made Admiral of the Sardinian Navy by the latter, an appointment which was subsequently confirmed by Victor Emanuel. He was a younger brother of Admiral Dahlgren, of the United States Navy. Owing to a personal difficulty with the latter many years ago, William Dahlgren, who recently died, dropped the name of "Dahlgren," and assumed the maternal name, De Rohan. Afterward he was an admiral in the Chillan Navy. When

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Oregon Mist": "Sturgeon is being shipped astward from the Lower Columbia. It will return to us some of these days in boxes marked 'Boneless Codfish; very fine.' Our Oregon prines are sent to San Francisco, put into a hogsheads, a French stamp put on the tierce, and in a week we are offered 'Fine French

She (of the Romantie School)-Now once She (of the Romantic School)—Now once more is heard the song of the dear little robin redbreast, and again his little footsteps lightly print the ground.

He (of the Realistic School)—Now once more is heard file loud, impudent voice of that red robin, in his Italian organ-songs at 4 o'clock in the morning, making sleep impossible; and now again he may be seen straddling to pull from its hole the unwilling angleworm, which he swallows disgustringly to swell his protruding crop.—(Boston Transcript.

"The average negro," says Chief of Police Speers, of Kansas City, "makes a far better witness than the average white person, except in cases where a fellow man of color is on trial for stealing from a white man The negro believes that a crime of this kind is no crime at all. The white man he considers his lawful prey. But let a serious crime be committed—a murder, daring robbery or an outrage-and the negro who learns anything of them imparts his knowledge to the au thorities with alacrity. And in an event of this kind, even though the criminal be his dearest friend, or even a relative, he will not be spared. In fact, a negro vill testify against one of his own race, if he be guilty of murder or outrage, with more freedom than he would a white man under similar circumstances. So true is this that we frequently get most of our knowledge about the more serious crimes that are committed through negroes calling at the station and telling us excellence of his driving is not the matter in hand, what they know about them."

the traveller to a guide. "Can you take me? What do you charge?"
"It depends, sir. Do you want to be guided with or without the risk of your life?"—(Fliegende Blatter.

An enterprising though irreverent Nevada under taker has adopted as his business motio: "You kick the bucket; we do the rest. P. S. For spot cash only, however."

Can Afford It.—A prisoner in the Wisconsin Pentientiary is allowed to buy eatables for himself, pays 40 cents per pound for glit-edged butter and 18 cents for choice steaks. He can afford it, as he stole \$20,000 and planted most of it where it could not be found.—

In the year 1400, or thereabouts, workmen were employed to put choir stalls in Lincoln Cathedral, England, and were told in the early English vernacular of the day to hurry the job up, as several big functions were soon to come off. But lots of things happened; money got to be exceedingly scarce, and the men weren't paid very promptly. Although there were no Knights of Labor then, human nature was pretty much the same as it is now, and the men knocked off, remarking: "No pay, no work." clergy were so busy ranning the county political machine that they didn't have time to arrange the natter, and the finishing of the stalls was postponed, from time to time, until the present day. At last, however, Dean and Chapter think they see their way to complete this fifteenth century job, and are calling for estimates from woodcarvers. England is a little slow, but she does get there after a few centuries.

Well-dressed Party-No, I've got nothing for you.

Ain't you ashamed to be begging!

Beggar-You are the one to be ashamed-dressed up
like a gentleman and never a nickel in your clothes.

(Taxes Sitting. Texas Siftings.

"The Steuben Farmers' Advocate," the oldest new aper in Steuben County and offe of the oldest in Western New-York, attests its continued prosperity by an enlarged form and a new dress. "The Advocate is now in its seventy-sixth year of publication.

The Frog Ahead.—A Massachusetts shoemaker patched a since with a tanned frog's hide, and several others with horsehide, cowinde, calrskin and alligator. The frog patch outwore them all, although only one-fourth as thick as calfskin. We congratulate this much misunderstood animal on this successful deal.—(Detroit Free Passachusett)

THE PRESIDENT TO THE FARMERS.

From The Boston Journal.

President Harrison's letter to the farmers is one of those wise, bold and statesmanlike acts that lift the President's office out of the hurly-burly of party politics, and mark the Executive conspicuously as what in times of stress and peril he should be—the counsellor and leader of the people.

MORRIS WILL HAVE FAIR TREATMENT. From The Hartford Courant.

Now at last Judge Morris has brought his case into court, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that it will reach the Supreme Court and have a full hearing on its merits. We have never believed that he had an actual majority or that any court or commission could find him elected; but, if he really is entitled to the seat, Republicans would be as quick as Democrats to see justice done to him.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Republicans have been hart, rather than helped, by keeping the Navy Yard in politics, as they have been in every other practice which they took from the

SECRETARY TRACY ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

CRITICISM OF UNWHOLESOME PLAYS. From The New-Bedford Mercury.

From The New-Bedford Mercury.

No preacher who ever thundered against the theatre ever framed a more effective indictment than has been drawn up by these crities (of The Tribune and "Boston Gazette"). It is all the more effective because, unlike the preachers, they know the theatre through and through, while they believe not only in its possibilities, but in some of its actualities. And the weight of their condemnation is the greater because it is condemnation which is born of intelligence and discrimination. Fortunately for the public and the stage, the side we have mirrored from The Tribune is only one side; unfortunately, much current denunciation of the stage sees no other side than this.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

SECRETARY TRACY'S ORDER AFFECTING THE NEW-YORK YARD.

ALL POSITIONS OF FOREMEN AND MASTER MECHANICS DECLARED VACANT AFTER JUNE 1-EXAMINATIONS TO BE. HELD IN MAY.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Tracy issued and order to-day in furtherance of his scheme of Civil Service Reform in the Navy Yards. He declares all positions of foremen and master mechanics in the New-York yard vacant after June 1, and conver a Board of naval officers there May I to hold an ex-amination May 11 of all applicants for the vacant places. The examination will be practical in charactor, referring exclusively to the requisites of the positions to be filled. The antecedents and ca-perience of applicants in their trades and the character of their previous work are to be inquired into, as well as their physical fitness, reputations, characters and habits. The Board will report, through the Commandant of the yard, to the Secretary, specifying the men best fitted for the positions. The order in full is

1. All positions of foreman or master mechanic at the New-York Navy Yari are hereby declared vacant on the les

of June next. 2. The following positions are included in this order: 2. The following positions are included in this order: Construction Department-Master shipwright, master joiner, master shipmith, master plumber, master sparmaker, master bootbuilder. Steam Engineering Department-Master machinist, foreman machinist, master boilermaker, master patternmaker, master noutder. Equipment Department-Master salimaker. Yards and Doka Department—Foreman laborer.

3. An examination of applicants for filling these po

 An examination of applicants for filling these positions will be held at the Navy Yard, beginning Monday, May 11. 4. The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are extrems of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. 5. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant,

Navy Yerd, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before May 7. No applications received after that date 6. Each applicant will state in his application his name,

age, residence, citizenship, present occupation (stating shop and position therein), and previous employment or

over done.

7. The application will be accompanied by evidence of etitionship, and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting work of the kind

S. The Board of Examine's will be composed as follows;
Captain F. M. Bunce, Calef Engineer David Smith, Commander Charles O'Neill, Commander F. E. Chadwick,
Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, Lieutenant William B. Caperton, recorder. The recorder will not be a member of the Board. 9. The Board will convene at the Navy Yard, New.

York, on the 1st of May, or as soon after as practicable.

10. All applicants will report for examination Menday,
May 11, at 9 a. m., and the examination will continue from day to day thereafter until completed. 11. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the posi-tion to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the

applicant's knowledge of his business and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good werk out 12. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be duly considered by the Board in making its recom-

13. The Board will make sufficient inquiry to ascertain that the applicants recommended are physically fit for the work; that they have enough education to make the required reports, estimates and calculations; that they are of reputable character and of sober and industrious habits, and that they have not been convicted of crime or misde-14. At the close of the examination the Board will

make a report through the Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy, showing the comparative merit of the applicants for each vacancy, and designating the name of the individual who, in its opinion, is best qualified for the The record of proceedings of the Board, with all

applications, evaluations of foreman or master mechanic at the 15. All positions of foreman or master mechanic at the Norfolk Navy Yard are declared vacant July 1, and a board will be convened to examine applicants at Norfolk, under the same ru

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

DANGERS MENACING SOCIETY.

MRS- ANNIE BESANT LECTURES ON THAT SUB-JECT TO A LARGE AUDIENCE. Mrs. Annie Besant lectured last evening to a large

audience in Scottish Rite Hall, on "Dangers Menacing Society." The audience was in thorough accord with the lecturer, judged by the frequent outbursts of applause with which she was greeted. She made these among other points:

"Much of the religion of the day is nothing but a mere organized hypocrisy, got up by the wealthy in order to insure the submission of the masses. (Applause.) Take the wealthy of our church in England. We have an Archbishop who is poor on \$75,000 a year (laughter), and who protests with great emphasis in the pulpit, 'Blessed are ye, poor.' He calls himself the servant of that great Teacher of Palestine who said how hard it was for those who had riches to enter the kingdom of God, and in his generous selfacrifice he takes the burden of the riches on his own back and leaves the blessing of poverty for others. The Bishop of Peterborough proclaimed some time ago that if the Sermon on the Mount were to be practised in England, society would not hold together for a single week. Quite so. But that is not what he is paid to teach. The state, however, was so grateful to him and deemed him so satisfactory a teacher that to him and deemed him so satisfactory a teacher he was promoted to be Archbishop of York. We call our consecrated bishops in England to the decks of our new men-of-war, and in the name of their Master they bless the new cannon that will be used only to kill their fellow-men. If you are," said she in conclusion, "to save society, you must purify yourselves, and out of the purity of each shall grow the white flower of a perfect social union and common brotherhood." (Applause.)

CONCERT OF THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY.

The Manuscript Society gave its third concert last evening in Chickering Hall, and furnished renewed proof of the value and importance of its activities to the American composer and to those who would know and appreciate what the American composer is doing An audience was gathered that comprised many prominent New-York musicians, and not a few from other cities. The entertainment was not lacking in variety of style nor in genuine musical worth. The concert began with the nuptial march of Henry Holden Huss heard for the first time in its orchestral garb at The Tribune's jubilee last week, and then admired for its richness and rhythmical incisiveness. A concert piece for plano and orchestra by Bruno Oscar Klein approved itself as one of the most important compositions brought forward during the evening. The plano part is written with much brilliancy. Marked by a warm spentaneous melodic invention, it is set off against an rehestral background of rich color and unusual distinc tion of harmonic treatment. It received a capital per formance at the bands of Mr. Alexander Lambert. John A. Broekhoven's "Suite Creole" is certainly American A. Brockhoven's "Suite Creole" is certainly Antenany and music, if there be any such. He has based it upon some of the Creole melodies that were noted in a recent "Century" article, and the two movements played last evening showed a sympathetic and ingenious treatment of the native folk-song element. A charming "Valse Lente" for orchestra, by Mr. William J. Henderson, and a song for baritone by Americo Gari, sung by Albert Arveschow, pleased the andlence especially.

THE AMERICAN WHIST CONGRESS.

Milwaukee, April 15.—The representation in the American Whist Congress was increased to-day by the arrival of many additional delegates. It was decided that no club should be allowed voting representation hereafter unless represented by one of its own mem-bers. A letter from N. B. Trist, the New-Orleans authority, recommended Cavendish as the best authority in getting up an American text-work for whist. There was a lively discussion as to the possibility of ascertaining the comparative strength of individual players, R. F. Foster, of New-York, being almost alone in supporting the affirmative side of the question, while others thought the variations in whist made while others thought the variations in whist made each player so independent of his pariner that it is impossible. The individual contest for the Streeter prize took place this afternoon. There were forty-eight hands, and it resulted in a tie between Price Townsend of the Hamilton Club, Philadelphia: W. P. Stewart, of the Detroit Whist Club, and C. D. P. Hamilton, of the Pomfort Club, Penn.; each lost only ten tricks out of 576 hands. The tie will have to be played off.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. FIFTH AVENUE-Senator William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Senator Frank Hiscock, of New-York; New-Hampshire; Senator Frank Hiscock, of New-York; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Judge John M. Davy, of Rochester; Frank Hatton, of Washington; H. C. Parsons, of Virginia, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis. MURRAY HILL—S. I. Kimball, superintendent of the Life Saving Service. PARK AVENUE—David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn. WESTMINSTER—Ex-Congressman Samuel S. Yoder, of Ohio. WINDSOR—Colonel Edmund Molyneux, of England.